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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,854

號二廿月五年七十壹百九千壹英


HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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MOTOR CARS.
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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

**BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.**

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**ROBERT PORTER & SON'S
BULL DOG
LIGHT ALE**

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SOLE AGENTS:

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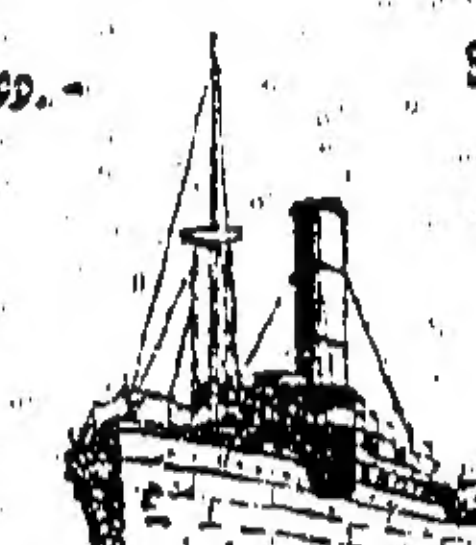
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over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 419.
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Railway: Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG TING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
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PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Manager.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ANOTHER DESTROYER
ACTION.**

FRENCH v. GERMAN.

LONDON, May 21.

A French Naval Communique states that yesterday morning, a patrol of four French torpedo boats encountered a flotilla of German destroyers, making for Dunkirk. After a short engagement the enemy ran for his base at high speed. A French torpedo boat was damaged. The German official version claims that their ships were not damaged, while the French vessels were repeatedly hit.

40,000 AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Two thousand six hundred marines will accompany General Pershing's Division, making, with the Engineers, a total of 40,000 troops for France.

A CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 20.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Premier, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin, have concluded a three days' visit to the German Headquarters where they met Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is believed the question of peace was discussed.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

PETROGRAD, May 20.

M. Kirensky's "iron discipline" speeches and the utterances of other Ministers are welcomed as indicating the suppression of anarchists.

There was a patriotic demonstration on Sunday at which prominent officers of the Black Sea Fleet were present.

The Serbian Minister declared that if Russia abandoned the Serbians he would shoot himself. A mighty shout by the thousands of people present repudiated the possibility of Russia backing out.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ASSUMES ALL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, May 21.

The National Committee for the Relief of Belgium announces the suspension of its appeals to the public of the British Empire, the American Government having assumed "all financial responsibility for the work of the Relief Commission."

AUSTRALIA'S DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

MELBOURNE, May 21.

Sir W. Irvine, in a speech, strongly urged universal military service and until that step was taken, he said, Australia would not have done her duty. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Sir W. Irvine was the former Attorney-General and was selected by Mr. Hughes to accompany him to England to attend the Imperial Conference.

PERTH, May 21.

The recruiting committee has unanimously passed a resolution that, following upon the people's unmistakable mandate, Mr. Hughes should be asked to introduce immediately legislation compelling every eligible man, in his proper turn, to take his place at the front.

FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 20.

When the French naval vessel *Cabot* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on April 30th, 51 persons were drowned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

ANOTHER SECTION CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, May 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of an early morning attack we occupied a further section of the Hindenberg line, over a mile front, between Poelcappelle-Croisilles and Bullecourt. The enemy unsuccessfully counter-attacked. Fierce fighting continued all day long. We inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners.

Fighting continues in our favour. We drove off raiders last night near Oppy and south-westward of Wytschete. We successfully raided southward of Armentieres. We brought down eight aeroplanes and one balloon. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, May 20.

A French communique says:—There has been a most violent artillery struggle in the region of Chemin-des-Dames and along the whole front between Laboulle, Corry and Hurbise. An enemy attempt on the salient of La Boisselle was easily repulsed. A small action enabled us to carry some elements of trenches north-east of Laffaux Mill.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 20.

The Press Bureau announces that the German official casualties for April were 42,838, of which number 11,979 were deaths. The total German casualties up to the present are 4,245,804, of which number 1,041,029 are deaths. The naval losses are not included.

ITALIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, May 20.

An Italian official message says:—We extended our positions at Vofice, and drove back dense masses of the enemy who were attempting to stop our progress. The enemy, in the evening, abandoned his counter-attacks and concentrated artillery on the last positions, which we maintain. We captured several guns, trench-mortars and machine-guns. We entered the enemy's lines eastward of Gorizia and 254 prisoners were taken during the day's operations.

The enemy's diversion means that the heavy bombardment and infantry attacks in the Trentino were unsuccessful.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 20.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless, says:—Our artillery repulsed an attempted attack eastward of Kaleneem.

Our fire dispersed an attack eastward of Kovorka in the direction of Bystritsa. We repulsed a combined force of Turks and Kurds northward of Btil.

RUSSIA'S SECRET TREATIES.

PETROGRAD, May 20.

M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, in the course of his statement to Press representatives, said the Russian Democracy must understand that the publication of Treaties would mean rupture with the Allies and the beginning of a separate peace, which the Russian people repudiated because they understood that international peace alone would guarantee justice to the people. The facts of the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States must increase the mutual confidence of the Allies, but to reach an understanding with the Allies, based on Russia's declaration of April 9th, Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling her engagements by re-creating her military power. It was ridiculous to speak of the annexation plans of the Allies as being menacing to a just peace when Russia, Belgium, France, Serbia and Roumania were partially occupied by the enemy. He mentioned that France was justified in aspiring to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

U.S. TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20.

The United States Department announces that a Division of regulars, commanded by General Pershing, has been ordered to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment. This will be in addition to the nine regiments of engineers recently recruited for service in France.

**THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong

\$17.00 in all other ports.

5 WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, SCRAPERS, SHORERS, and LEATHERWORKERS, to H. M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than Noon THURSDAY, 25th May, 1917.

C. D. J. BELL,
Chief Constructor.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1814

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Company Limited,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1787

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1782

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th May to WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1816

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85% and the loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hagkoo, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order,
R. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1788

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

"EMPIRE DAY."

MEMBERS and Subscribers are notified that the CLUB will be THROWN OPEN to their Lady Friends on THURSDAY Next, EMPIRE DAY, from 11.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

A Band will be in attendance.

Members and Subscribers may engage tables for dinner after noon on MONDAY the 21st May, at the Secretary's Office.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1819

NEW ORGAN

UNION CHURCH

RECITAL

MR. DENMAN FULLER.

P.R.C.O. L.R.A.M.

TO-MORROW, 23rd MAY,

AT 6 P.M.

Collection in aid of Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund.

WANTED

A YOUNG GIRL offers her services as NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—
"NURSE"
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1783

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED our premises to 24, Connaught Road Central.

WING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1817

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of May Opened our Office at Shamen, Canton, under the style of HOGG & KARANTIA LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants—Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Produce.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,
NOSSERWAN BOMANJEE
KARANTIA.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1818

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNE BEEF

AND

CORNE PORK.

PUT UP IN KEYS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st instant to No. 16 Des Vœux Road, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THIS—
MADE IN LONDON—OF ALL CHEMISTS

TITLES FOR WOMEN.

HOW SHALL WE HONOUR THE WAR WORKERS?

Is there a title we can bestow upon the many women who have rendered us eminent and valuable services during the war?

The thought occurred to me recently when in conversation with a prominent woman worker in the field of social and domestic reform. She was speaking of the busy life she led nowadays. She has been engaged in "pushing" a great campaign which is being carried on under Government auspices, though not in itself an official undertaking, and she told me how it had necessitated her travelling several thousands of miles up and down the country and addressing many scores of meetings.

This was all voluntary work; her expenses were paid, nothing more. Nor was it her first contribution towards the national welfare during the war. She has been energetically in connection with other enterprises, philanthropic, charitable, and social. Being a woman of immense energy and great capability, she has taken a leading and responsible part in all these undertakings, and all have proved very successful.

Had my friend been a man it would have been easy to predict the reward which would have come, with peace—and perhaps earlier. It would have been a knighthood. But at the moment I can foresee no distinction which can fall to her lot to mark the nation's sense of gratitude and single her out from among other women. Her husband is a kindly man, but his wife is a woman of great ability to earn the title of "Sir" for himself and of "Lady" for his wife, and so I suppose this talented woman will remain plain "Mrs." to the end of her days. Had the reverse been the case, had her husband been the clever, energetic, pushing partner, and had the knighthood not gone astray, she would have become "Lady" as a matter of course, even though she had not raised a little finger in support of the war.

When the honours of war come to be distributed, this country will blossom with dignities and titles showered upon the men. There will be a fine crop of peerages, baronetcies, knightships, K.C. Bs., C. Bs., M. V. Os, and other marks of rank and degree. Medals will glitter on the breasts of soldiers and sailors. All our colonels, captains, and lieutenants of the new armies will be left, presumably, with the signs of their rank as courtesy titles. But how shall we distinguish the women—the organisers and directors of the various movements, societies, corps, and the like, which have played so wonderful a part in the national effort? What have we to offer them?

The suffrage, some may answer flippantly, feeling no doubt that the privilege of being canvassed at election time for boys "esteemed voice and support" ought to satisfy any national woman. Votes for women will probably come as one of the legacies of the war; but the suffrage will be general, and possession of the vote will in no wise mark the woman as one who has rendered conspicuous service to her country in its hour of trial. What is wanted is something personal to herself.

hy Honour and Sword. The disengagement of our Fatherland. The fettering of the Freedom of Europe and of the Seas. Enormous sacrifices of treasure and blood have been made by the German people, and now it behoves us once more to produce the money which will enable the Fatherland to ruthlessly pursue the war, which has been forced upon us, and thus to bring about a lasting and honourable peace. The Way to Victory and Peace leads through the new War Loan!

No Cologne Burger must be absent in the new March of the Millions. Every Mark kept back strengthens our Enemies.

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLOGNE.

Another appeal is in the form of a fly-leaf, which has been probably circulated in all large towns. Our copy is addressed to the burghers of Cologne.

CITIZENS OF COLOGNE, Fulfill your most sacred duty to the Fatherland. Subscribe to the Sixth War Loan.

The Answer of our enemies to the German offer of peace once more displays their war aims. These are: The Overthrow of Germany and her Allies.

hy Honour and Sword. The disengagement of our Fatherland. The fettering of the Freedom of Europe and of the Seas. Enormous sacrifices of treasure and blood have been made by the German people, and now it behoves us once more to produce the money which will enable the Fatherland to ruthlessly pursue the war, which has been forced upon us, and thus to bring about a lasting and honourable peace. The Way to Victory and Peace leads through the new War Loan!

No Cologne Burger must be absent in the new March of the Millions. Every Mark kept back strengthens our Enemies.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

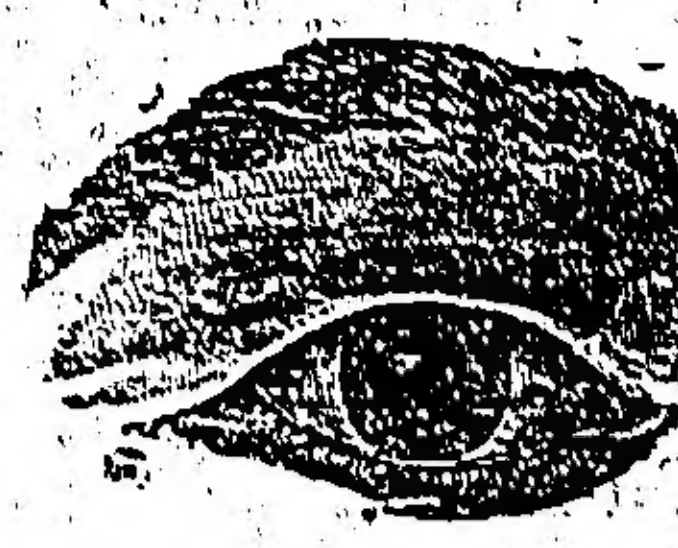
Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective, and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
108 BLOOMINGDALE RD.
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HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI CASHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTANE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAMURA, SAKO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BISAI & OTYUARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Cable Address: "IWASAKI" Codes—A.1, A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A.R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO LEE STREET, (2nd Floor, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

HONGKONG

1 EIRG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C.F

Dock Owners, Sh

Iron and

ACETYLENE GU

Modern

All classes



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MISSION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1917, at 11 a.m. at No. 10, Middle Row (Top Floor), Kowloon.

THE SUNDY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained.

Including: ELECTRIC FITTINGS and PLANTS in FIVE.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1812

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

SLAZENGER'S "DEMON"

TENNIS BALLS.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1820

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen, Damask, Table Cloths and serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth etc., etc.

A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Biddies, Finger bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Kaseema, Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE

Comprising:—Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Platters, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view on day previous to sale. Inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1790

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 9 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces of parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messagings erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1888.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=8716 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.72.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHN-ON, STOKES & MASTER,

Principals Buildings.

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DAVIDSON ASSURANCE BANK.

Or to Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

STRENGTH AND ENERGY FOR TIRED FOLKS

How Ran Down, Nerve Sick, Discouraged Men and Women are Finding New Nerves, New Health, New Life, New Courage

WHEN the alarm clock rang this morning did you bound from bed wide awake, bright eyed, clear minded and whole while you dressed? Did you go to breakfast with the appetite of a horse and leave for work feeling fit, bristling with energy, ready to do your work with a will?

Not if you're the average citizen. You stretched and yawned and said, "another day," and you arose slowly feeling vaguely dependent and uneasy and not a bit rested. The day's tasks were a thing to dread. Something nasty had crawled in your mouth and slept there all night. You had no appetite, your work was mechanical and lacked purpose. True you got on in the rat finally and pulled through after a fashion, but you weren't a success and you realized it. You lacked ambition, energy, vim, nerve force and you couldn't concentrate. There was no joy or happiness in the day's work or the reward it brought you.

Such symptoms don't necessarily prove that you are ill, but they are certain indications of weakened nerve force and evidence that your nerve cells are not being properly nourished and strengthened. Your whole system—mental and physical—is below par and you are only 50 per cent. efficient—just half your real self. In such a condition you can do nothing better or get quicker action than by taking a few weeks' treatment of the wonderful remedy called Sargol. This is the most remarkable prescription ever found for putting back the "good old pep" in folks who are chronically tired, demoralized or run down. The chief reason for its success is that it contains some of the most important elements of active living nerve force. Sargol acts quickly. It gets straight into your nerve cells and blood and freshens and brightens you right up. It gives you ambition, courage, will power and real vital vim and does not contain a single habit forming drug. It is always safe, pure, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Midway Dispensary and leading chemists, every where sell it. 40 tablets to a package.

A few years ago Sargol was awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor at Brussels, Belgium.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

Lot	Location	Area (Approximate)	Annual Rent (Approximate)	Annual Rent (Actual)
1	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
2	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
3	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
4	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
5	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
6	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
7	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
8	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
9	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175
10	Adjoining Island Lot	1.5	10,000	175

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Grosvenor Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria, S.E. CLARKE, 85 & 87, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 81 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3. BRIDE, 11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4. R. K. ROBERT WATSON, 15, St. Paul's Church, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. D. J. KETTER & Co., 3, Whitechapel Road, London, E.C. 1. J. B. GOSWELL, Ltd., 10, 11 & 12, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

FEED ARMY FIRST. IS GERMANY'S ROLE.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

In my first letter on food conditions in Germany I stated briefly, as one of my conclusions from my experience and observations in that country, that "the German Government is deliberately underfeeding a certain section of the people in order to furnish larger supplies to the army and those who are contributing directly to the maintenance of the war." I have talked with German officials and civilians who have denied that body, and almost in the same breath have denounced Great Britain with angry vehemence for "making war upon the civilian population of Germany" and for "starving the little children and the old people of Germany" and that sort of thing.

Well, it may be a matter of choice whether it is the British Government or the German Government which is ultimately responsible for the underfeeding of a distinct section of the German people. I hold no brief for either and do not undertake to render judgment on such a question. But I do know what everybody else knows who has spent any time in Germany, that it is the German Government which is controlling the distribution to the German people of what food there is in that distracted country, and it is the German Government which is depriving a large and full share for the army and less than a living share for some of the German people.

This leads to an endless merry-go-round of argument. The German declares angrily that the British are making war on innocent civilians and are endeavouring to starve the non-combatant population, in flagrant violation of the long and well-established principles of international law and of every consideration of humanity and civilization as well. The British retorts with equal anger that the German dodges the issue and the point that the British blockade is merely tightening the food situation for the German Army, and that it is the wanton and ruthless German Government which is robbing its civilian population of the very bread of life in order to feed the Vandals and the Huns who have devastated Belgium and are seeking to

lay waste France and the other Allied countries. There is no end to this.

THE ARMY FIRST OF ALL.

But if you fall into a discussion in friendly tone and manner with the average German acquaintance, especially if he happens to be an officer of the army on duty in Berlin, you will presently find him explaining the necessity of feeding the army first of all and of giving to it at all hazards and no matter what the privation to others, all the food it needs and the best in quality as well as quantity. That view of the matter has been explained to me with most painstaking particularity on repeated occasions.

There was one young officer in the War Office who had spent several years in America, and who used to take special pleasure in discussing with apparently equal interest two problems. One was this, of the importance of feeding the army, and the other was the development of democracy in Germany. He never tired of either, and he was ready at almost any time to demonstrate not only the necessity but the justice of giving the army the first and best and most of everything, even at the cost of the physical condition of those not in the army. He would contend with energy and eagerness for the proposition that those who were thus starved for the benefit of the army should be proud of the sacrifice they were compelled to make, and should find their reward and their glory in the consciousness that in that fashion they were rendering their greatest possible service to their country.

The argument he used to advance was simple and plausible. It was merely that it was the army and nothing else which was preventing the British and French from overrunning the country and compelling Germany to make a peace which would be tantamount to surrender of national existence. Then he would quote the old military maxim that "the army

moves on its belly" and all the rest would depend naturally from that. If you don't feed the army all it wants, or at least enough to keep it feeling fit and up to its work, the first thing you know it falls under the stress of attack and then down goes the whole national structure.

Also it is just as necessary to keep in condition for hard work those upon whose labour depends the munitions and other supply of the fighting line. No good having an army if it has nothing with which to fight. They tell you at every corner in Germany now that the Germans lost the Battle of the Marne because they did not have sufficient ammunition and transportation. Everybody with whom you talk tells you that General Falkenhayn lost his place as chief of staff because he decided that the supply of munitions was sufficient when events proved that it was not. One of Hindenburg's claims to glory is that he gave the order fixing the sky as the limit of Germany's production of munitions and guns, and that the sky has been the limit ever since he succeeded Falkenhayn as chief of staff.

You will meet German civilians who take pleasure in telling you that they dine just as well as the Kaiser does, and that they have everything on their table and as much of it as he has on his. It's a good enough "Jolly," and they like to give it to themselves, but they know it isn't true. It is one way of showing patriotism, but as far as my experience goes it is not a very popular way. On the contrary, you meet civilians who take pleasure in bragging, as so many others do, that the army is so well taken care of, and who seem almost to like to emphasize the point that this fine care of the army is at the expense of the civilian population, to some of whom it brings direct hardship and suffering.

THE ONES WHO SUFFER.

When it comes down to the hard facts the real testimony tends to show that this maintenance of the army in condition is costing a considerable portion of the German population its very life blood. Germans may argue that when soldiers are literally giving up their lives, civilians should be willing to give up part of their food. But it is hard for the civilians to see the necessity under the circumstances.

Also, and this is one of the arguments of official explanation and excuse, it is entirely unnecessary for any person, no matter in what circumstance in life, to suffer actual want of food, because the Government maintains public kitchens where square meals are prepared and supplied to those who need them. If a person can pay he is expected to do so, and in that case he need not cut his public meals in "public," but may come to the kitchen and get his hot food and take it home to be consumed as he pleases. But if any one cannot pay he may have the food just the same, only, if he is able to do any sort of work, the Government will get something out of him by way of compensation.

The obstacle over which the Government scheme trips and falls is the pride of some of the people. And, as usual, it is the pride of a class which cannot afford to be proud. They are for the most part persons who earn just enough to keep body and soul together if everything goes well with them, but who have not received an increase of earnings to keep pace with the increased cost of food and other necessities of life since the outbreak of the war. With earnings capacity stationary and living cost constantly mounting, it has become increasingly hard for many of these persons to get along. Then, on top of that, comes the difficulty of managing the routine of food distribution required by the Government scheme of food conservation and waste prevention, which often requires time to be taken from labour if food is to be had at all—time which cannot be taken from labour without reduction of earnings and consequent hardship.

In such matters as these there is no doubt, some justification for the contention of the Government defenders. But there are other points which are not so easy of defence. The radical militarist, perhaps, will defend the use made by the German Government of the great sugar crop of Germany. It may be sound from the military point of view to take all the sugar produced by the Germans and make glycerine out of it for munitions, or trade it to Switzerland or Scandinavia, instead of depreciated marks, in payment for goods bought from those countries. It may be entirely sound from the military point of view to scrape up every particle of fat that can be gathered in the whole empire and use it for munitions so rigorously that literally thousands of persons are deprived of an element of ration essentially life sustaining for them. These things may be, of paramount view, but just the same, their result is the undernourishment of a distinct section of the civilian population of Germany, a section that is not equipped to cope with such necessities, and which as a consequence is showing the increased white cell count in the blood test that marks the beginning of starvation.

HUNGER AND PEACE.

No doubt the recognition of this situation in individual Government circles is one of the reasons why Germany is so anxious for peace. Certainly this phase of the food situation has had its effect upon the desire of the people for peace.

The thousands of women, who chiefly are the ones affected by the conditions here described, may not be able to exert a direct influence upon the Government as yet, but they surely are among those who are yearning for the end of the war, and the time is not far away when it will not be as easy to prevent that yearning from becoming a determination to have peace as it has been up to now. New York Times.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.25.

STARVING FRENCH VILLAGERS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS IN LIBERATED AREA.

KEPT ALIVE BY AMERICAN CHARITY.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS.

FRANCE, March 22.

At Goyencourt (south of Chaumont) to-day I went through "the pits" of an old French chateau and into its wreckage. The coat of arms still remained upon the charred walls, but that was only a mockery outside a rubbish heap of fallen timber and masonry. In the beautiful park was a chapel, and when I went inside I saw that the tabernacle had been flung down and the priests' vestments had been trampled in the mud, and the sacred vessels had been broken in fragments, which were mixed up with filth.

I went down into a vault beneath. There was one tomb there once covered with a silver pall, which now lay on the ground, and by some cover which had been torn off and taken away. It was the tomb of Basile Gabriel Michel Baillet de Lattre, peer of France and Officer of the Legion of Honour, who was born in 1873 and died in 1889.

After the turmoil of the French Revolution his body had lain quiet here; but now the leaden shell of his coffin had been torn open, exposing his remains. I covered them again with the silver pall.

Not far away was the chateau of L'Arquevieux. A German Headquarters Staff had lodged here. Before leaving a few days ago they fired their revolvers at the pictures and mirrors, and then said to the lady of the chateau: "Shall we take your piano away with us or shall we break it? It must be one thing or the other." The French lady smiled with the irony which belongs to her class. "Let it be broken, gentlemen," she said, and the gentlemen broke it.

WRECKED AND SILENT VILLAGES.

Later on I went into the house of Dr. Baillou, at Nesle. It was a good house, well furnished, but before leaving the German officers here had smashed the mirrors and the cupboards and the paneled bedsteads, and torn the hangings.

Our soldiers go through these wrecked and silent villages like men fasting the country of a world of evil civilization, and camp among the ruins and make fires of their timbers. But in some of the villages they have come among human beings at last.

In the villages of Rouy and Vayennes and Nesle and a few others, women and children and old people came out to meet them, and our soldiers stared at them, and were astonished. These people were spectres, worn down to mere skin and bone with scraggy hands, which stretched out toward our English boys in pitiful appeal. They were starving, and clamoured for food. The children were like waxen dolls melted by fire.

To-day some of these people told me their experiences during the two and a half years within the German lines. For six months in Nesle they have had no meat, for longer than that in other villages. For a year they have had no milk, no eggs. Once a fortnight they had a pennyworth of barley beans, and once a day of bread.

GERMAN FOOD SELLERS.

I saw this brand. A girl held out a piece to me and said: "See how sticky it is." I took a piece, and fingered it, and it rolled into a pellet like a piece of putty, but for the relief work of the American Committee these people would have starved to death. As it was, the Germans took away, I am told, a good deal of the food for their own soldiers, who were hungry too, and the French civilians just managed to keep alive.

One of the German soldiers was kind, the people tell me. They spared some of their rations for the children, and gave them chocolates sent from home. The commandant of Nesle was a stern man, but just, and punished any of his men who behaved brutally. "This Oberleutnant was a 'good type,'" said a French bootmaker of Nesle. But the laws of war were stern, and any civilians who disobeyed the slightest regulation were sent to prison.

The bootmaker of Nesle and his boy were both imprisoned for taking a little brandy to some Russian prisoners. These things are inevitable in war, and the people do not complain of them except as people complain of hard fate. But the terror came to them in those days before the Germans left, when they were driven out of their villages and herded in the market squares of Nesle and Roye and saw for miles around the fires of their homes.

CURSING THE ENGLISH.

For a month before they had known the Germans were leaving. The soldiers talked freely of getting back to a new line which they called the Hindenburg line. They cursed the English, and said they would make them pay. To the last they played hands every day and held concerts in the Café du Commerce of Nesle, but it was music on hungry stomachs, and they complained of bad food and too little wine.

Then into the houses of the people among whom they lived they went with axes and explosives and destroyed everything. They were sorry they said, but could not disobey the orders of their officers and this was the order to destroy and lay waste.

Of individual brutalities of German soldiers, of beastliness too foul for words, I have heard many stories from white-faced women with burning eyes. But that belongs to war, and to the human beast who exists in all countries of the world.

But what seems to me more awful is the cold destruction of so many villages, the smashing of so many things that had no military value, and the spirit of the German High Command that seen in all this only the technique of war.

In the square of Peronne the German soldiers have put up a notice to us which reads: "Do not be angry. Only wonder. They are right, though they do not understand it. It is not anger that fills the hearts of English and French soldiers, they have seen too much of war's cruelties to be angry at them. But they wonder at the work of men who belong to the human family and so disgrace it." Daily Chronicle.

PHILIP GIBBS.

INTIMATIONS

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED

BY

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

GET THE

MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT

AND

SAVE TIME, WORRY AND MONEY.

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Our Graciously List, published every sixty days, tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
WANTED immediately SHIP'S
DOCTOR.
Apply to Box 701.
C. S. CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

RADEN POWELL GIRL GUIDES.
A DISPLAY will be given by the
GIRL GUIDES at St. Andrew's
Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNES-
DAY, May 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets
50 cents, to be obtained from Miss Day,
Diocesan Girl's School, Kowloon.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1824

"EMPIRE DAY"
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of
EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY
DAY the 24th instant at 1 p.m.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 24th
May, at 1 o'clock P.M. Empire Day.
By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1829

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the
Club House on WEDNESDAY, the
30th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.
BUSINESS—As set forth in the
notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
F. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1825

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, etc. at No. 8 Middle Row,
Kowloon.

6.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of
the Royal H.K. Golf Club.

6 p.m.—Organ Recital at Union
Church.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 24—
Empire Day.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Club open to
Ladies.

6.30 p.m.—Assault-at-Arms on Volun-
teer Parade Ground.

FRIDAY, May 25—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery,
Brass and Glass Ware, etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tennis Balls
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, May 26—
Queen Mary's Birthday (1847).

11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's.
Meeting.

Noon—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's.
Annual Meeting.

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27—
Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, May 28—
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, May 29—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, May 30—
Noon—"Star" Ferry Co's. Meeting.

BIRTH.

EDKINS.—On the 22nd May, 1917, at
"Taikoo," 112 The Peak, Hong-
kong, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T.
EDKINS, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, May 22, 1917.

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

THERE are optimists even among
ship owners in these days, for we
observe that the manager of the
Baltic and White Sea Conference in
a speech delivered at Copenhagen on
the subject of shipping after the war
observed: "When the war is over
there will be a great demand for
tonnage, partly on account of the
enormous supplies required by the
belligerent countries, and partly on
account of the large transport of
troops, but after making allowance
for losses and taking into considera-
tion new construction, the commercial
fleet of the world after the war will
be more or less on a level with the
demand. In any case there will be
one advantage: Most of the old
ships will have disappeared, and they
will have been replaced by modern
vessels, which will greatly facilitate
the world's traffic." We do not know
what the German War Lords think
of such a forecast as this. It lends no
encouragement whatever to the hopes
of Germany that her "unlimited" U
boat campaign will drive from the
seas the merchant shipping on which
her adversaries depend so largely
for their supplies. This speech at
Copenhagen was made at a time
when the German submarine cam-
paign was meeting with a measure
of success well calculated to alarm
ship-owners, for tonnage was being
sunk at a rate far greater than
tonnage was being constructed. But
the British Admiralty never lost
confidence that new methods would
be found to successfully cope with
the new and dangerous menace, and
from two or three sources during
the past few days has come the
gratifying news of increased success
in dealing with the problem. We
have the statement by a gentleman
in a position to know that our ship-
ping losses have decreased, not
increased, and that "the submarine
menace is perhaps not so far from being
surmounted as some people think."

Captain PERSIUS, the well-known
German writer on Naval subjects,
has recently been explaining to the
German public how unrestricted
submarine war will mean a decrease
in the successes of the submarine
trap, and how very difficult it is for
the Allies to cope with submarines—
"in fact, makes it almost impossible."

If that be so, we must conclude from
the recent news that there are more
methods of coping with the subma-
rines than are yet known to Capt.
PERSIUS. A survey of the situation
leaves us with the comforting reflec-
tion that while the rate of loss is
diminishing the rate of output from
the shipping yards is greatly increas-
ing. Lord CURZON in the House of
Lords recently showed that down to
the end of December last the net
loss of British shipping during the
war had amounted to not more
than 750,000 tons, and his lordship
mentioned that the Shipping Coun-

ty's programme of construction
provided for 3,000,000 tons a year.
When we are discussing what the
shipping situation will be like when
the war comes to an end, we have
to take into account the enormously
increased output of tonnage from
the shipbuilding yards of every
country in the world. German
writers have made it their business
to belittle what the United States
can do in this direction, but if they
really have any illusions on the
subject they are not likely to long
remain. It is a well known fact
that the productive capacity of the
United States shipbuilding industry
has been very greatly expanded since
the middle of 1915, and according to
the Bureau of Navigation there were
on February 1st last 415 steel-mechan-
ical vessels of 1,529,854 tons in progress
or in hand. It is declared to be
easily within the power of the
American shipbuilding industry to
add in the course of the year at
least a million tons gross of ocean-
going steel merchant shipping to the
available total, and "under pressure,
it could, of course, do much more
than that." What America is doing
in the way of accelerating ship-
building every other Power in the
world which possesses ship-build-
ing yards is also striving to do, so that
when we think carefully over these
facts the suggestion that in all
probability the supply immediately
after the war will equal the demand
may not be so extravagantly
optimistic as on a cursory view it
now appears.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange
will be closed at one o'clock on Empire
Day.

An extraordinary general meeting
of the Hongkong Club will be held on
30th inst.

The Mixed Doubles Handicap
Final in the Tennis Tournament will
start at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The Annual General Meeting of the
Royal H.K. Golf Club is to be held to-
morrow afternoon at half-past five in the
Club House, Happy Valley.

A display by the Hongkong
Branch of Baden Powell Girl Guides
will be given in St. Andrew's Church
Hall to-morrow week, 30th inst.

Two fatal cases of plague were
reported in the Colony last week. Only
nine cases have been reported since the
beginning of the year. Five cases of
enteric fever were reported last week.
One was a British case, the others being
Chinese. One of the cases was an
imported case.

In accordance with the Enemy
Trading Act in Japan all the German
firms in Yokohama were closed on
Monday the 14th inst. Firms wishing to
do business are required to obtain
permits from the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce. Those who have
dealings with Germans in connection
with house rent and similar matters are
also required to get permits.

A resident of Chengtu (the capital
of Szechuan) writing of the recent
fighting there says the city has just
passed through one of the worst
experiences it has known for
two or three centuries. Even the
fighting at the time of the revolution
was nothing to it. As in most towns
in China, money was the great cause
of it. Lo Pei-kin, the Military
Governor, was pocketing too much
out of the pay of the local troops and
when he proceeded to disband "a
large part of them without settling
accounts it became more than Chi-
nese flesh and blood could bear.

The one extenuating circumstance is
that Lo Pei-kin helped to finance
the revolt under Tsai Ao. From the
standpoint of the Chinese he was
entitled to some squeeze to re-im-
burse himself, only, it is alleged, he
overdid it. Near the Imperial city
between 600 and 1,000 houses were
burned by the rough Yunnanese and
thousands of homeless had to be fed
by the police. The loss of life has
not been ascertained but it has been
large. The Red Cross attended to a
very large number of cases. Many
of the police were among the killed.

News has reached Shanghai to the
effect that Capt. H. McGhee, 11th Batt.,
Cameronian Rifles, has been killed in
action. The N. C. Daily News states
that the late Mr. McGhee, who held a
responsible position in the firm of
Messrs. Sheehan, Tones & Co., was
among the first men of military ability
to offer themselves for service at the
Front and as soon as he could relinquish
his office work, left for Home on Decem-
ber 28, 1914, by the P. & O. S. Nagoya,
which carried a contingent including
Messrs. H. B. Oppé, W. J. C. Budd and
T. M. MacQueen, whose deaths in the
cause of liberty have already been
recorded. Mr. McGhee was always
prominent in cross-country sport in
Shanghai, and on many occasions figured
prominently in the Paper Hunts, Light
Horse events, as well as in steeplechases
at the race meetings. A genial fellow
and a thoroughly good sportsman, his
death will leave a gap in local circles
that will, indeed, be hard to fill.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES,
K.C., CHIEF JUSTICE.

ARMED ROBBERY & KIDNAPPING.

A Tong Loit Chai and Tang Chan Ting
were charged with committing an armed
robbery and kidnapping with intent to
obtain a ransom on August 5th, 1915, at
Nim Wan, Deep Bay.

Mr. G. N. Orme of the Crown Soli-
citor's Office prosecuted and the accused,
who were unaided, pleaded not
guilty.

The Jurymen were: Messrs J. H.
Evans, L. Dunbar, W. E. Cook, W.
Oleburg, J. Buck, C. W. Olsen, and L. A.
Cossart. Mr. Orme, outlining the case,
said the prisoners were charged on two
counts of a very serious nature. One
of armed robbery, and the other of
kidnaping. The robbery took place
in a salt marsh at a far distant point
in the new Territory. The matched be-
longed to one Tang Sha. A number of
assistants were working in the marsh at
the time of the robbery, but the
master was absent, and had left his son
in charge of the premises. They were
surprised by a visit of about 10 men
armed with rifles and revolvers. They
went into the marsh without asking
permission, and the first accused, who
appeared to be the leader of the gang,
and had a pistol in his hand, began
to talk about who he was and gave
some address in China, with the
object of intimidating the occupants
of the marsh. The men then proceed-
ed to ransack the place, taking away
about \$600, and what, in those parts,
is considered a valuable article, a rifle,
and also a quantity of ammunition and
articles of clothing, and what was more
valuable still to the robbers, they took away
the son of the owner of the salt marsh.

They put him in a boat and rowed
down to an island known as
Kio. He was taken from one
place to another and finally
plunged in a cave and kept there for
about nine days. In the meantime the
news of the robbery had spread about
the district and enquiries were made in
Macao. On August 16 a friend
of the owner of the salt marsh saw
the first prisoner in Macao and tried to
arrange terms for the recovery of the
son, but as a sum of \$20,000 was asked,
and the father was only prepared to pay
\$2,500, nothing was arranged. About
five weeks after, however, the father
managed to arrange terms and the son
was delivered up after the father had
paid a sum of \$2,320, and nothing more
was heard of the prisoners for a long
time after. Subsequently, however,
the son, when in Macao with a friend,
saw the two prisoners and whilst one
kept watch, the other went for the police
and the accused were arrested. The first
accused was identified by everybody
concerned and the second accused was
identified by the son. Mr. Orme said that
it might seem strange that the negotia-
tions for the ransom should have been
possible under the eye of the authorities
in Macao, but that was beyond his
power to explain.

A foki employed in the salt marsh
then went into the witness box and
gave evidence of the robbery.

After hearing further evidence, the
jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the two
accused to seven years' hard labour
and 14 strokes each on the first
count and seven years' hard labour
on the second count, the sentences
to run consecutively.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

At a parade of the Hongkong Volun-
teer Corps last night H. E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G., presented
the Long Service Medal to Sergt-Major
A. J. Mackie, earned by twenty years
continuous service with the Corps.
His Excellency took the opportunity to
briefly explain to the Corps the new
scheme of re-organisation, and to refer
appreciatively to the service which
Lieut-Colonel Chapman (who is now
relinquishing the command) has rendered
to the cause of Volunteering in the
Colony.

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THE MAGISTRACY.

A BAILIFF THREATENED WITH
HIS LIFE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning
Mr. T. Sullivan, Bailiff of the Supreme
Court, charged three Chinese boatmen
with obstructing him whilst he was
endeavouring to serve a writ aboard a
junk lying in Shan-ki-wan harbour.

All three defendants pleaded not
guilty to the charge and were defended
by Mr. A. M. Preston.

Mr. Sullivan deposed that yesterday
he boarded a junk lying in Shan-ki-wan
harbour, accompanied by a Chinese
named Chan Tin, and endeavoured to
serve a writ on the master of the junk.
A boatman aboard the junk snatched the
writ out of his hand and he was quickly
surrounded by an angry crowd of boat-
men and boatwomen who threatened
him with his life. He immediately sum-
moned the Police and the three defend-
ants were taken into custody.

Mr. Preston explained to the magis-
trate that for some considerable time Chan
Tin had been dunning the boat people
in Shan-ki-wan harbour. When they
reported the matter to the Police they
were instructed that when Chan Tin
again came to annoy them they should
have him brought to the Police
Station, and the matter would be
investigated. As the bailiff was not in
uniform when he boarded the junk in
company with Chan Tin, the boat people
were entirely unaware that Mr. Sullivan
was a Government official and believed
themselves authorised to take action
against the two men. Mr. Preston,
however, did not uphold the conduct of
his clients, but in view of the circum-
stances of the case asked for leniency.

His Worship informed the defendants
that if there was further trouble in
Shan-ki-wan harbour regarding the
serving of a writ the offenders would be
sent to goal.

Each defendant was then fined
twenty dollars with the alternative of
six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A
STEAMER.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this
morning, the Chief Officer of a steamer
lying in the harbour charged a long-
man with the theft of a plank belonging
to the vessel.

It was alleged by the complainant
that he himself saw the defendant in
the act of lowering the plank from the
deck of the steamer into a lighter lying
alongside the ship.

The defendant, however, contradicted
the complainant's evidence, stating that
he had not lowered the plank into the
lighter but merely received it in the
lighter.

After evidence was heard, His Wor-
ship discharged the defendant.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
FIRE CRACKERS.

A Chinese, charged before Mr.
Melbourne this morning with the
unlawful possession of 24 packages
of fire crackers, reasonably suspected
to have been stolen, was fined five dollars,
and in default of payment sentenced
to seven days' hard labour.

INDIAN POLICE SERGEANT
SUMMONED.

An Indian Police Sergeant (B 194),
named Bishen Singh was summoned be-
fore Mr. J. B. Wood this afternoon for
assaulting a Chinese hawk after the
latter was arrested by a *bukany* (P.C.
208) for causing an obstruction in Des
Voeux Road Central.

The first witness called was Mr. H.
R. B. Hancock, who testified to having
seen the alleged assault.

Mr. Hancock deposed that whilst
walking in Des Voeux Road, near Lee
House Street, at about noon on the 15th
instant, he saw the complainant being
dragged through Lee House Street by
an Indian Police Sergeant, and a
Chinese constable. The defendant was
walking behind the prisoner and striking
him. The blows were not severe, but
when the complainant continued to
resist the policemen, the defendant
began to pummel him on the head and
body. The defendant finally gave the
complainant a severe kick, but by this
time the prisoner was unconscious and it
was necessary to remove him to the
Police Station in a chair.

The Indian Sergeant, in his defence,
deposed that whilst he was on duty at
Queen's Road and Lee House Street, he
was summoned to the scene of the
hawk's arrest. Upon his arrival he
discovered the complainant lying on the
ground and the *bukany* who had arrested
the man explained that the complainant
refused to be taken to the Police Station.
Whilst defendant admitted shaking the
complainant in an endeavour to get him
to his feet, he (the defendant) neither
struck nor kicked the prisoner.

Mr. Franks, Assistant Superintendent
of Victoria Goal, on behalf of the Police,
deposed that he saw the defendant

said Chinese often pretended to be
unconscious and even feigned madness.
In such cases it was often necessary for
constables to deal with them severely.
Further evidence was given and His
Worship imposed a fine of ten dollars.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT
WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese cook on a steamer lying in
the harbour was charged before Mr. J.
B. Wood yesterday with attempting to
export 8,000 Straits Settlements copper
one-cent pieces from the Colony without
an export permit from the Superinten-
dent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance
of the law and explained to the
magistrate that he had merely intended
to take the money to Singapore for the
purpose of making several purchases.

His Worship imposed a fine of five
dollars and warned the defendant
against a repetition of the offence. The
defendant, however, was informed that
the money would be returned to him
with an export permit, upon application
to the Imports and Exports Department.

A VIOLENT FARMER.

A farmer, charged with cutting and
wounding another Chinese, in an
emigrant boarding house, was brought
before Mr. Melbourne yesterday.

It was alleged that the defendant was
brought here from the country as an
emigrant labourer en route for Singa-
pore. Upon his arrival in the Colony,
however, he decided not to continue his
journey. After an altercation with the
agent with whom he had contracted
to emigrate, he secured a pair of scissors
and attacked the agent. At this point
the complainant attempted to intervene
and was twice stabbed in the chest by
the defendant. It was found necessary
to remove the complainant to the
Government Civil Hospital and the
defendant was taken into Police
custody.

After evidence was heard His Worship
imposed a sentence of 14 days' hard
labour.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS
AT PEKING.THE PRESIDENT AND
DISSOLUTION.THE MILITARY GOVERNORS
PREVENT PREMIER LEAVING
THE CAPITAL.

(With Tze Yut Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 22.

Speaking yesterday to the Military
Governors, President Li Yuan-hung
said: "I cannot sanction the dissolution
of Parliament. The Provisional Con-
stitution does not provide for such
drastic action. The best course to
adopt for saving the present situation
is to request Tuan Chi-jui to resign the
Premiership 'at once'."

The Military Governors left the Palace
and held a conference to consider the
President's message and in the afternoon
they personally called on the Premier.
The latter had intended to proceed
personally to Tientsin to persuade Hsu
Hsi-shang to take up the Premiership
and, failing in this, Tuan Chi-jui did
not intend to return to Peking.

The Military Governors, however,
stopped the Premier leaving. Tuan
Chi-jui also requested General Yang
Shi-chun to maintain order in Peking in
the event of his leaving.

Last night at 11 o'clock all the
Military Governors left secretly for
Haichow for a secret conference. They
left in 15 cars all strongly guarded.

General Chang Fun telegraphed to
Peking yesterday favouring the
dissolution of Parliament.

Rice is rising in price and bank notes
are depreciating.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION
CHURCH.

At the Recital to be given to-
morrow on the New Organ at
Union Church, Mr. Denman Fuller,
F.R.C.G., L.R.A.M. (Organist of
St. John's Cathedral), will play the
following pieces:—

- 1.—Choral Song and Fugue
- 2.—Meditation S. S. Wesley
- 3.—Air and Variations E. Elgar
- 4.—Madrigal E. H. Lemare
- 5.—Finale (Pathetic Symphony).

Tchaikowsky
6.—Recessional Denman Fuller
7.—Serenade Frank Bridge
8.—Toccata C.M. Widor

The Recital commences at 6 p.m.

A collection will be made in aid of
the Scottish Women's Hospitals
Fund to which the congregation is
asked to contribute liberally.

EMPIRE DAY AND THE
SERVICES.

A DAY'S SHOOTING AND BOXING.

THE NAVAL, MILITARY AND
POLICE SHOOT.

The following is the complete list of
Units and Competitors taking part in
the Team and Individual Contests at
King's Park, commencing at 8.30 a.m.
on Thursday next.

The first twelve names compose the 1st
Squad.

Hongkong Police—Mr. P. Woodhouse,
D.S.P. Inspector Grant, Sergt. W. Pitt,
Sergt. G. W. Avenell, Lee, Sergt. A.
Grimmitt.

H.K. Volunteer Reserve—Q.M.S. Mac-
Kay, Sergt. G. H. M. Bannerman, Corp.
E. V. Curpeneal, Corp. J. A. Lyon, Pte.
A. Jenkins.

Dockyard Defence Corps—Messrs
Brook, Wright, Sears, Cousins, Goodman,
H.M.S.—Petty Officer Parmenter,
Petty Officer McClelland, Leading Sea-
man Harwood, Sergt. Fletcher, Private
French.

H.K. Volunteer Corps—Captain Scott
Sergt. Brudbury, Sergt. Manuk, Corp.
Reath, Gunner Eldridge.

14th Infantry—Lieut. F. R. Kennedy,
Squadar Naik Ahmad Khan, Havildar
Mir Aulad Ali, Havildar Nahi Bakshi
Khan, L. Naik, Imamuddin Khan.

74th Punjab—L. N. Dalip Singh,
Naik Narayan Singh, L. N. Shah Nawaz,
Sepoy Harottan, Sepoy Alam Din.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Wahl, S. M.
Richmond, S. M. Bryant, Q. M. S. Wilson,
Q. M. S. Black.

U.S.S.—W. M. Casstevens, C. H.
Milburn, C. G. Wiser, E. G. Dunlap and
C. J. Durrant.

Royal Navy—Chief Petty Officer
Cree, Leading Signaller Butler, Pte.
Kelly, Sergt. Allan and Mr. Lockhart.

H.K. Police Reserve—Mr. Franks,
A.S.P. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan,
Chief Inspector Lamert, Sergt. Major
Boylan and Sergt. Ralph.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut.
Harries, 2nd Lieut. Wilkinson (Captain),
Mr. Hartree, Mr. Martin, Co-Sergt.
Major Heath and Corp. Martin.

Considerable freshness will be intro-
duced into these periodical "Biscuits" by
the appearance on this occasion of teams
from a British and an American Warship
and from the latest addition to the
Colony's armed Forces—the Dockyard
Defence Corps, for whom Goodman, well
known as one of the Volunteer Reserve
leading shots, will appear. The use of
the aperture sight is also being allowed
for the first time. The H.K.F.R. will
entertain all competitors to tiffin.

THE "ADULT-AT-ARMS."

At 8.30 p.m. the open-air Ring at the
Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground
will be the scene of a Police Reserve
Sports Night to some 2,000 officers and
men of the Colony's and Allied Forces.

About 1,700 invitation tickets have been
issued proportionately to the men of all
the Services, and more will be issued on
request to those who are willing to
accept standing room only.

The Officers of His Majesty's Forces
and of the American and Russian Ships,
and all Superintendents and Inspectors
of Police, have been, and are again,<

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

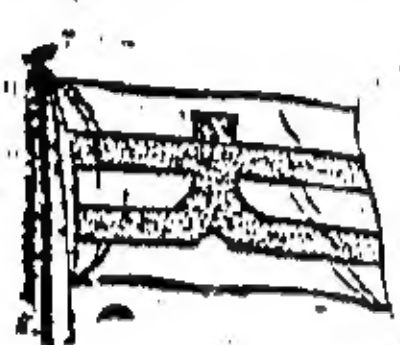
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANTIA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 27th May, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

• Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL, 23rd June.

"PRINSES JULIANA".....

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

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AGENTS.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

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TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

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AND APCAR LINE

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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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Regular Service of Steamers between JAPAN, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

22. FUKUSHO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 24th May

23. HOKUYO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 14th June

For Sailing dates, Freight, or Passages apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHENGLANG	May 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANXU	May 27, Daylight
TIENTSIN	KWILIN	May 27, Daylight
TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	May 29, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYU	May 30, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	June 2, at Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbua," "Tanning" & "Tea" Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra staterooms on deck aft on "Tanning" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE. PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule direct between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	WANGANG	FRIDAY, May 26, Daylight
MANILA	WANGANG	SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SSANG	TUESDAY, May 29, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOENEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

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APCAR LINE.

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, cleansing and expelling all disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, eczema, urticaria, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, cancer, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, pueral, gonorrhea, etc. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, striding, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIFONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 25th May at 12 Noon

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake's Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

INTIMATIONS

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIK) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIN HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers as SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebastik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebastik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1917.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS—

HONGKONG.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1908) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bunsbury, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("San-Tai King," translate, by E. J. Kitchin) 50

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 20

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

AND

BOOK BINDING

DONE AT

THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean, prompt and prompt delivery guaranteed.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 25th May at 12.30 p.m.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-16 knots	Tues. 12th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 22nd June
PERSEA MARU	8,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues. 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri. 27th July

First Class to London G\$348. (271-10-0) Return G\$608. (2199)

" " " San Francisco G\$250. " " " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake's Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT

TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU (FRIDAY, 8th June, at Noon)	
	SHIMIZU MARU (WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon)	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 a.m.)	
	KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.)	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIMIZU MARU (TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 a.m.)	
	ASAHI MARU (TUESDAY, 5th June, at Noon)	
	PENANG MARU (SUNDAY, 27th May, at Noon)	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU (THURSDAY, 7th June, at Noon)	
	BAKONG MARU (SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon)	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU (WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at Noon)	

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGOL.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

R. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 223

To day's Advertisements

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FIXTURES

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) 23RD MAY.
FINAL MIXED HANDICAP
DOUBLES.

MR. and MRS. NISBET v.
REV. COOPER HUNT & MRS. ARMSTRONG.
THURSDAY, 24TH MAY.
FINAL HANDICAP DOUBLES.
MR. CHINE & F. A. REDMOND.

S. E. GREEN and A. ABRAHAM.
FRIDAY, 25TH MAY.
FINAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
S. E. GREEN and REV. COOPER HUNT.

NO SIX KWONG and WONG PO KUNG.
The Prizes will be presented by Miss
MAY after this event.

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG, May 22, 1917. 1831

EMPEROR DAY.

23RD MAY, 1917.

By Special Arrangement with the
RANDMAN OPERA CO.
A VAUDEVILLE MATINEE.
Will be given at the Theatre Royal,
City Hall.

4 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

Bookings plans will be opened in the
Secretary's Office, Hongkong Club at
9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd May, where
seats may be booked and tickets
obtained.

PRICE \$3 EACH.

The Dress Circle and the first three
rows of the Stalls will be reserved for
Members of the Hongkong Club and
their friends.
Tickets for seats in the remaining
portion of the Theatre will be distributed
among the Navy and the Garrison.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1830

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCE.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, L.D.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

228,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital 25,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000
Paid-up Capital 22,437,500
11—Life Funds 1,387,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds 17,697,430
Sinking Fund Account 123,520
228,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch 12,381,456
Life and ANNUITY 2,141,592
Revenue Marine Department 337,228
Other Receipts 478,940
25,339,216

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims, under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mrs. J. J. FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in
teaching, has been a teacher in the Chinese
schools in the Colony for ten years.
She has a good method of teaching European
to learn the Chinese language, and is prepared
to teach the Chinese language to Europeans.
She has a native Chinese teacher, who
has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
There is no need for the Chinese language
to be taught by a Chinese teacher.
The Chinese language is taught by a Chinese
teacher, who is a native of the Colony.
The Chinese language is taught by a Chinese
teacher, who is a native of the Colony.
The Chinese language is taught by a Chinese
teacher, who is a native of the Colony.

TANG YUK DEYING, successor to

the late SIEN TING,

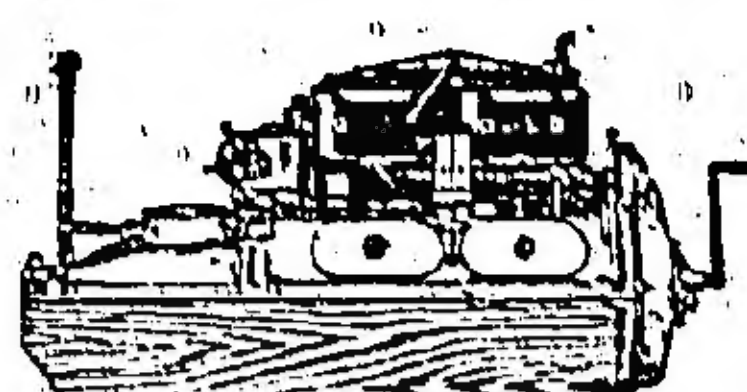
14, D'ARLUE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is
some one whose life has been saved
by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom
forget the opportunity to recommend it,
and their recommendation is its never
failing quality account for its great
popularity. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

When you think of MOTORS
think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars,
Motor Cycles and Marine Motors
in Hongkong. "Everything for
Motoring."

TO LET

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS
with good board at Narcissus Bay,
Wai-hai-wei, from \$3.00 to \$3.00 per
day. Apply for Mrs. NIVEN.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1815

TO LET.

WELL appointed and comfortable
European Houses Nos. 17 and 19
KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights
already installed.
Apply—YOUNG HEE.
10 Des Voeux Road Central.
Tel. Nos. 908 and 351.
Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1808

TO LET.

Nicely FURNISHED SUITE OF
ROOMS, suitable for married
couple or two bachelors, with board,
best location.
Apply—ROGATE & HARTING.
Tel. 296 K.
Hongkong, May 17, 1917. 1833

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 119 The Peak,
newly done up.
Apply—CHATER & MOU,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1771

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

THE

'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the following
places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
We Cheong (D'Arslue Street).
Hase Cheong (Kowloon).
etc. etc. etc.

SCALY SPOTS ON
BABY'S SHOULDERS

And on Head. Used to Tear
Herself Nearly to Pieces.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I noticed some small spots on my baby's
shoulders and on top of her head. They
gradually got larger and
were very dry.
The poor little thing used
to tear herself nearly to
pieces. I saw Cuticura
Soap and Ointment ad-
vertised and my sister
bought me a box of Ointment
and a tablet of Soap.
Now she is healed!"

(Signed) Mrs. F. Law, 18, Lacy St., New
Worley, Leeds, Eng., April 17, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse
and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card
for sample: P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charles-
ton House Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour 10 cents.
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Three hours 70
Six hours 1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour 0.80 cents.
Three hours 1.50
Six hours 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour 0.20 0.40
One hour 0.30 0.60
Two hours 0.50 1.00
Three hours 0.70 1.40
Six hours 1.00 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.90

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes 5 cents.
Quarter hour 10
Half hour 15
One hour 20
Every subsequent hour 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour 5 cents.
Half hour 15
Hour 20
Every subsequent hour 10

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire covers
the journey to take longer
than 1 hour.

To 4th mile 75 cents 1 hour.
return \$1.00 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 8th mile 2 hours.
return \$1.50 4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 12th mile 4 hours.
return \$2.00 6 hours.
Beyond 12th to 16th mile 6 hours.
return \$2.50 8 hours.
Beyond 16th to 20th mile 8 hours.
return \$3.00 10 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Teui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Sailors Home 04 cents.

From Sails' Home to
Government Civil Hos-
pital 04

From Government Civil Hos-
pital to Clock Tower 04

From Clock Tower to Race
Course 10

From Clock Tower to Bay
View House 12

From Wanchai Market to
Bay View House 08

From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay 06

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour 10 cents.

Half hour 20

One hour 30

Two hours 50

Three 60

Four 70

Five 80

Six 90

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour 25 cents.

Two hours 40

Three 60

Four 70

Five 80

Six 90

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

If a vehicle is engaged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 12.40.—Pressure has
decreased considerably over N.E. Japan
and increased slightly over S.W. Japan,
Formosa, the Philippines, and Guam.
It has increased moderately at Shanghai.
A belt of high pressure extends from
the Yangtze Valley to the Bonins, and a
depression lies over H. Manchuria.
The pressure gradient over the China
Sea is shallow.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 13.33 inches, against
an average of 19.08 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 23rd May—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds,
moderate; fine to cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds,
fresh.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of May,
1917.

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
May 22nd, 1917.	3.29 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
23rd, 1917.	3.30 " "	7.10 " "
24th, 1917.	3.31 " "	7.11 " "
25th, 1917.	3.32 " "	7.12 " "
26th, 1917.	3.33 " "	7.13 " "
27th, 1917.	3.34 " "	7.14 " "
28th, 1917.	3.35 " "	7.15 " "
29th, 1917.	3.36 " "	7.16 " "
30th, 1917.	3.37 " "	7.17 " "
31st, 1917.	3.38 " "	7.18 " "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

MAY 22, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature. Fahrenheit.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Witstock	6 a.	29.85	45			3	b
Munuro	5 a.	29.71			ENE	3	b
Hakodate	6 a.	29.64				0	d
Tokio	6 a.	29.75				3	b
Kobe	6 a.	29.91				0	d
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.88				0	d
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.60			NW	1	b
Oshima	6 a.	29.61				1	b
Naha	6 a.	29.97				1	b
Ishijima	6 a.	29.97			ENE	2	b
bonin Island	6 a.	29.61				1	b
Chefoo	6 a.	29.87	58	64	SW	4	b
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.87					
Hankow	6 a.	29.84					
Ichang	6 a.	29.87					
Shanghai	6 a.	29.82	57	98	ENE	1	of
Gutaef	6 a.	29.84	71	85	N	4	e
Sharp Pt.	6 a.	29.87	74	86	NE	1	of
Amoy	6 a.	29.75	71	100	N	1	of
Swatow	6 a.	29.84	73	88	SW	0	b
Taihou	6 a.	29.88	73	88		0	b
Taihu	6 a.	29.85	73			0	b
Tainan	6 a.	29.84	79		ENE	2	b
Koehoon	6 a.	29.86	72			0	b
Pescadores	6 a.	29.85	75	90	ENE	2	e
Canton	6 a.	29.84	73	93		0	b
Hongkong	6 a.	29.84	73	93		0	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.78	75	91	ENE	2	of
Macao	6 a.	29.84					
Wuchow	6 a.	29.79	77	98		4	b
Pakhoi	6 a.	29.79	77	98		4	b
Hoihow	6 a.	29.79	77	98		4	b
Phoulen	7 a.	29.79	77	98	SW	2	b
Courane	6 a.	29.79	75	97	W	2	b
C. St. James	6 a.	29.80	76	92	NE	4	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.79	75	91		0	b
Dagupan	6 a.	29.79	75	92		0	b
Manila	6 a.	29.80	75	91	ENE	0	b
Legaspi	6 a.	29.78	77	90	W	2	e
Colon	6 a.	29.78	74	92		0	b
Manila	6 a.	29.78	75	93		0	b
Batavia	6 a.	29.84	79			0	b
Surabaya	6 a.	29.78	78	94	SW	6	b
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	78	94	SW	6	b